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**CHRONOLOGY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
TO RWANDA
(as of April 6, 1994)**

April 1994

- April 6:** President Habyarimana of Rwanda, President Ntaryamira of Burundi, and a number of government officials are killed in a suspicious plane crash on their approach to the airport in Kigali. President Habyarimana's death sparks violence and widespread massacres in Kigali that soon spread throughout the country. The violence soon escalates, largely targeting Hutu moderates and members of the minority Tutsi population.
- April 7:** Ten Belgian U.N. peacekeeping troops are killed by soldiers from the Presidential Guard while trying to protect the Prime Minister, who is also executed by government forces.
- April 7** The U.S. Government sends Marine troops to Burundi to prepare for the evacuation of U.S. citizens by land convoy.
- April 9:** Former Parliament speaker Theodore Sindikubwabo announces the formation of an interim government and declares himself interim president.
- April 9** Foreign nationals and 258 Americans are evacuated. Many NGO expatriate staff to 10: evacuate to Nairobi, Kenya.
- April 10:** Ambassador David Rawson closes the U.S. Embassy in Kigali.
- April 13:** The interim government flees from Kigali to Gitarama as the RPF infiltrates the capital.
- April 14:** USAID Chief of Staff Richard McCall, DAA/AFR Gary Bombardier, BHR/OFDA Deputy Director Bill Garvelink, and BHR/FFP Tim Lavelle brief staff of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations on the situation in the Horn of Africa crisis, including the crisis in Rwanda.
- April 14:** The UN Rwanda Emergency Office (UN/REO) is created under the authority of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and with the assistance of UNDP and \$349,000 in funding from USAID/BHR/OFDA. It is created at an Inter-Agency Standing Committee in Geneva when the DHA and other UN humanitarian agencies decide to coordinate their efforts to provide a comprehensive relief response in Rwanda.
- April:** BHR/FFP authorizes 7,970 MT of P.L. Title II food commodities to CRS, and 13,620 MT to ICRC, for assistance to Rwandan refugees.
- April 21:** The U.N. Security Council approves the withdrawal of approximately 2,000 UNAMIR peacekeeping troops in Rwanda due to security conditions. Only 450 remain to provide security to humanitarian workers and displaced persons in Kigali and throughout Rwanda.

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"Rwanda EATD-01 GENERAL"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIEW AUTHORITY:
EDWARD W. HOLMES

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- April 23: A U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) advance team, led by DHA Undersecretary General Peter Hansen, makes an initial assessment of the situation of displaced persons in Kigali.
- April 25: Peter Hansen launches a U.N. interagency flash appeal for \$11.6 million for resources required by the U.N. and intergovernmental organizations to set up programs of assistance for the internally displaced and refugees.
- April 28: Ambassador Rawson declares a state of disaster in Rwanda, activating OFDA to respond to the crisis.
- April: OFDA contributes \$1 million to ICRC for the purchase and distribution of blankets, cooking pots, jerrycans, and plastic sheeting for the region.
- April 28: An estimated 250,000 people stream across the Rwandan border to seek refuge in Tanzania. This is reportedly the largest mass exodus of people ever witnessed by UNHCR.

May 1994

- May: UNHCR issues an appeal of \$56.7 million in funding to provide assistance for Burundian and Rwandan refugees in the region through July 15.
- May: State/PRM allocates \$15 million to UNHCR, WFP, and IFRC in funding to provide assistance for Burundian and Rwandan refugees in the region through July 15.
- May: A delegation consisting of Brunson McKinley of State/PRM; George Hogeman of AMEMB-Dar es Salaam; and Linda Thomas Greenfield of State/PRM assess the refugee camps in Tanzania.
- May 4: OFDA holds a meeting with representatives from NGOs and international organizations to discuss the situation in Rwanda, including NGO activity and humanitarian needs. Future meetings between NGOs and OFDA are scheduled to occur on a regular basis.
- May 5: USAID and the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa co-host a conference on the Horn of Africa, including a discussion on the Rwanda situation. USAID Chief of Staff Richard McCall, DAA/AFR Gary Bombardier, BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton, State AF/EA David Shinn participate in the conference, which is attended by an estimated 100 people representing the legislative and executive branches, nongovernmental and private voluntary organizations, and the diplomatic and academic communities.
- May 6: AID/BHR/OFDA deploys an advance assessment team to the affected region to evaluate the needs of over 400,000 persons seeking refuge in neighboring countries. The team, consisting of OFDA Regional Advisor Kate Farnsworth and FFP Advisor Larry Meserve, visits sites in Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi.
- May 17: The U.N. Security Council passes a new resolution approving the deployment of 5,500 UNAMIR troops to Rwanda to assist the humanitarian operations.
- May 18: Vice President Al Gore and USAID Administrator Brian Atwood meet to discuss the

needs of the Greater Horn of Africa region. Gore is briefed on the current situation in Rwanda, and U.S. government assistance to the area.

- May 19: Gore and Atwood brief President Clinton on the Greater Horn region. Clinton asks Atwood to undertake a presidential initiative to call international attention to the humanitarian crisis in East Africa, including the current situation in Rwanda.
- May 22: RPF forces gain control of the airport in Kigali, and extends its control over the north and eastern part of the country. The government forces continue to push south preceding an RPF advance. The interim government is eventually forced to flee to Gisenyi.
- May 23: BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton, along with State Department representatives George Ward (IO), Arlene Render (AF), and Amy Nelson (PRM) brief fourteen staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the Rwanda crisis.
- May 24: OFDA grants \$100,000 to USAID/Uganda to assist in the removal of dead bodies from Lake Victoria and the Kagera River.
- May 24: BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton, along with State Department representatives George Ward, Arlene Render, and Amy Nelson, brief twelve staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Rwanda crisis.
- May 24: The U.N. Commission on Human Rights holds its third special session to discuss human rights violations in Rwanda.
- May 25: Acting AA/BHR Lois Richards and State/AF/C Director Arlene Render brief Congresswoman Eva Clayton and approximately 20 staffers on the Rwanda crisis. Ms. Richards is accompanied by BHR/OFDA Regina Tooley and BHR/FFP Tim Lavelle.
- May 25: The U.N. Commission on Human Rights appoints Rene Degni-Segui as special human rights envoy to investigate the root causes and responsibilities for the atrocities committed in Rwanda since the outbreak of violence on April 6.
- May 25: Ghana, Ethiopia and Senegal make a firm commitment to provide 800 troops each to the U.N. effort. Zimbabwe and Nigeria make similar commitments soon thereafter.
- May 25: The U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali states that the response to the crisis in Rwanda is a failure for the U.N. and the international community. He refers to the massacres in Rwanda as genocide, inferring that the killings have explicitly targeted the Tutsi population.
- May 25: OFDA deploys a DART team to the affected region. The team is led by OFDA Regional Advisor Kate Farnsworth, and includes State/PRM Advisor George Frederick. The DART's base of operations is located in Nairobi, and field offices will be established in Bujumbura, Burundi and Kabale, Uganda.
- May 26: Atwood leads a presidential delegation consisting of members of Congress, PVOs, press, Department of State officials, and representatives from USAID, to the Greater Horn region to influence other donors to contribute more to address short

term needs of the region, and to increase public awareness of the problems currently facing these countries. The delegation visits Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Nairobi, where Atwood is briefed on the crisis in Rwanda. On his return to the U.S. Atwood stops in Rome, Geneva and Brussels to share his findings with heads of U.N. agencies, international organizations, and the European Union.

May 27: OFDA/DART arrives in Nairobi and begins setting up its base of operations.

May 31: In Nairobi, Atwood is briefed by country teams on the situation in Rwanda and Burundi. Congressman Tony Hall leads part of the presidential delegation on an all-day visit to the Rwandan refugee camp in Benaco, Tanzania. Atwood meets with General Dallaire, the commander of UNAMIR forces, to discuss the crisis in Rwanda.

June 1994

June: OFDA grants an additional \$1 million to ICRC to fund a water and sanitation project, and for the purchase and distribution of emergency relief supplies.

June: UNICEF issues an appeal of \$3.3. million to fund its efforts in the affected region.

June: AID/BHR/FFP allocates 15,000 MT of P.L. Title II commodities for WFP's program for refugees and displaced persons. FFP contributes an additional 11,800 for the use of PVOs in the affected region.

June: OFDA extends a grant to MSF/Belgium for FY 1993 to operate an emergency medical relief program in the region. OFDA also extends its grant to CRS to distribute food and non-food relief items to displaced persons in Byumba.

June: AID/FFP allocates 15,000 MT of P.L. Title II commodities to WFP and prepositions 11,800 MT for PVOs. This additional contribution brings FFP's assistance to Rwanda in FY 1994 to \$40.1 million.

June: UNHCR conducts an environmental assessment of the region surrounding refugee camps in northern Rwanda. Based on its findings, UNHCR compiles an action plan to prevent further deforestation and pollution around the camps.

June: A contracts officer and grants officer join the DART in Nairobi to provide an on-site funding mechanism for programs implemented by NGOs, international organizations (IO), and U.N. agencies in Rwanda.

June 2: The Department of Defense (DOD) begins daily airlifts of food commodities from the WFP warehouse in Dar Es Salaam to Bujumbura. The airlifts are conducted in two sorties per day, each carrying 35.5 MT.

June 2: DART team leader Kate Farnsworth visits Bukavu, Zaire to assess the situation in this region.

June 3: DART team visits Bujumbura to make arrangements for a field office presence in the region.

June 5: The Canadian Hercules plane is forced to stop flying relief supplies into Kigali due

to heavy fighting around the airport.

- June 7: DART begins to set up preliminary operations for a field office in Kabale, Uganda.
- June 11: U.N. Commission on Human Rights special envoy Degni-Segui begins a week-long mission to investigate human rights abuses in Rwanda.
- June 10: The RPF holds its monthly meeting in Mulindi with representatives from the DART, NGOs, and international organizations to discuss the humanitarian needs of the population in its territory, coordinate relief efforts, and to address the issue of NGO performance.
- June 15: Riots occur in the Benaco camp, after UNHCR officials attempt to remove Jean Baptiste Gatete, a refugee suspected of committing atrocities in Rwanda, from the camp. A mob of 5,000 refugees surround relief workers, who eventually escape unharmed. All NGOs evacuate the camp until their return on June 23. After the incident new security measures are implemented, and the Tanzanian government agrees to provide 200 police, funded by UNHCR, to provide security to the camp.
- June 16: Ambassador David Rawson and his delegation tour the region of RPF held territory and meet with humanitarian actors in Burundi and Uganda to discuss current activities and future needs of refugees and displaced persons.
- June 17: Six representatives from UNICEF and the RPF begin to conduct a week-long special needs assessment of ten displaced persons camps in RPF territory, focusing on health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and traumatized children in this region.
- June 17: France announces its plan to the UN Security Council to deploy 1,000-2,000 troops to Rwanda as an interim peacekeeping force until UNAMIR troops arrive. The U.S. supports the French announcement.
- June 19: The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) completes the airlift it has sponsored of 1,500 MT of food commodities from the WFP warehouse in Dar Es Salaam into Bujumbura in an effort to quickly move food into the country for the region. Total DOD assistance to Rwanda in FY94 reaches \$6,720,000.
- June 22: The U.N. Security Council approves the proposal to dispatch 2,500 French troops to Rwanda, for a finite duration and operating under a U.N. peace-keeping mandate.
- June 23: Atwood briefs members and staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on his recent trip to the Greater Horn of Africa. He is accompanied by Congressman Tony Hall, and representatives of CARE, CRS, and IRC.
- June 24: Forces for the French-led operation are deployed into western Rwanda through Goma and Bukavu in eastern Zaire.
- June: The U.N. Human Rights Commission's special envoy releases his report to the Commission, which states that the massacres that have occurred throughout Rwanda were pre-planned and a systematic campaign of genocide.
- June: The U.N. issues a contingency appeal to address the needs of 500,000 people over

a six-week period. This current appeal is intended to bridge the gap between current funding and the funds that will be raised from the consolidated appeal due for release sometime in late July. The total amount requested is \$22.5 million.

- June 25: The DART opens a regional office in Kabale, Uganda, staffed by field officer Eric Witt.
- June 27: Rwandan Government forces (RGF) hold a meeting with representatives of U.N. agencies, the ICRC, and the DART to discuss the humanitarian needs within the RGF territory.
- June 30: OFDA approves a grant of \$2 million for ICRC, to purchase food (beans and salt) for the region; to continue its water and sanitation; and to provide airlift capacity for food and non-food items.

July

- July 1: The DART opens a regional office in Bujumbura, Burundi, staffed by field officer Kim Maynard.
- July 1: OFDA contributes \$432,102 to World Vision for the provision of basic household items, construction of latrines, distribution of agpaks, and supplemental feeding programs for Byumba prefecture, Gitarama and Kigali.
- July 2: Boutros Boutros Ghali supports the French proposal for a designated "safe zone" in southwestern Rwanda to protect vulnerable populations in the region.
- July 4: The RPF wins control of Kigali and the southern town of Butare. The RPF leadership states that it intends to establish a new government based on the framework of the Arusha accords.
- July 5: The French-led operation establishes the "safe zone" defined by the prefectures of Gikongoro, Cyangugu, and Kibuye. As the RPF advances towards the west, the influx of displaced persons moving into the zone increases from an initial 500,000 to an estimated 1 million within a few days.
- July 6: After nearly a month's suspension, the Canadian Hercules plane resumes relief flights twice a day into the Kigali airport.
- July 7: OFDA provides a grant for \$1,228,305 to UNICEF for nutrition programs, medical treatment, and transport of supplies in Ngara, Tanzania; Kabale, Uganda; Bujumbura, Burundi; and Kigali.
- July 7: OFDA provides a grant for \$349,400 to UNREO cover operational expenses for the organization's relief efforts, including staff and necessary equipment. OFDA assistance to Rwanda for the current crisis reaches over \$7 million.
- July 7: Dart team leader Kate Farnsworth participates in a joint U.N./NGO rapid assessment of humanitarian needs in the French "safe zone." The team assesses population movements into the zone, and discusses relief assistance that is needed in this area.

- July 8: OFDA provides a grant for \$260,609 to World Relief for the provision of basic household items to displaced persons in western Rwanda.
- July 13: RPF forces seize control of the town of Ruhengeri in northwestern Rwanda.
- July 13: As a result of the RPF's advance in the northwest, an estimated 1 million people begin to flee towards Zaire. Approximately 10,000-12,000 refugees per hour cross the border and enter the town of Goma. This massive influx of refugees creates a severe humanitarian crisis, as there is an acute lack of shelter, food, water, and non-food relief items stockpiled in the region.
- July 14: An estimated 6,000 people per hour flee to the French "safe zone", including members of the militias and interim government officials.
- July 14: Responding to the needs in Zaire, OFDA provides \$1.8 million to UNHCR to airlift relief supplies from Nairobi into Goma.
- July 14: The DART allocates \$714,863 to the International Medical Corps (IMC) to provide emergency medical services to Kibungo and outlying areas. The DART also contributes \$892,722 to CARE for a water and sanitation program and the distribution of high energy biscuits.
- July 15: The number of refugees in Goma mounts to 1 million refugees. UNHCR reports that it is overwhelmed by the massive needs of the population.
- July 15: OFDA Director and representatives from USAID/Rwanda, USAID/BHR/OFDA, and BHR brief USAID Deputy Administrator Carol Lancaster on the situation in Rwanda and USG assistance to the region.
- July 15: The Clinton Administration publicly declares that it no longer recognizes the Government of Rwanda (GOR), primarily on the basis of the GOR's support of acts of genocide. Rwandan officials in Washington, DC, are asked to leave the country within the week, and the GOR's financial assets in the U.S. are frozen.
- July 15: President Clinton dispatches USAID Administrator Atwood to the Goma region as the President's Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance to make an immediate on-site assessment of the current requirements necessary to provide relief to the regions. The Administrator is accompanied by USAID/BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton.
- July 16: Massive influxes of refugees into neighboring countries continue. The Rwandan refugee population in Burundi increases from 83,000 to 200,000 in less than 48 hours. Refugees begin to flee west out of the French safe zone area into Eastern Zaire, bringing the refugee population in Bukavu to at least 150,000. Reports from Goma indicate that as many as 1.2 million refugees are now in the region.
- July 17: The first cases of cholera are reported in the Goma region, resulting from drinking contaminated water. The number of cases escalates dramatically, creating a major health crisis.
- July 17: OFDA funds an airlift for UNHCR for \$810,000 to transport emergency supplies into eastern Zaire. This contribution brings total USG assistance to the Rwanda

crisis since April 6 to \$73.8 million.

- July 18: Administrator Atwood announces additional USG funding for the crisis in the Rwanda region, totalling \$35 million. This assistance includes \$19 million for State/Population, Refugees and Migration from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance fund, and \$16 million identified for USAID/BHR/OFDA. This brings total USG assistance to \$108.8 to date.
- July 18: Overwhelming population movements continue in the region. The exodus continues from the French safe zone, and an estimated 400,000 refugees flee into the Kamanyola region of Zaire as they proceed towards the Uvira plane.
- July 19: Cholera continues to plague the population in the Goma region. In the ensuing days, it is estimated that one refugee dies per minute as a result of cholera, dehydration, and exposure.
- July 19: DART team leader Kate Farnsworth travels to Kigali to assess the needs of the city. While there, she also meets with representatives from UNREO and NGOs to discuss relief operations in the area.
- July 20: A unilateral ceasefire is declared by the RPF. However, population movements continue towards eastern Zaire and northern Burundi. The refugee population in Zaire now totals 1.8 million. This brings the total refugee population in neighboring countries to approximately 2.5 million, in addition to the estimated 2 million displaced persons within Rwanda.
- July 20: Administrator Atwood returns from the region to Washington, DC. He identifies the major humanitarian needs requiring immediate assistance to include water (1 to 2 million liters/day) and water purification, storage and distribution systems; sanitation; logistical support to expand the capabilities of the airports to receive incoming flights and operate on a 24 hour basis; essential medicines to treat cholera and other endemic diseases; emergency food commodities (600 MT/day for 1 million refugees); plastic sheeting and blankets; and communication systems for the relief efforts.
- July 20: DART Field officers from the DART make an assessment trip to Bukavu and to Kamanyola to determine the situation in the region and major relief needs.
- July 21: An OFDA-funded airlift for ICRC into Goma is executed by DOD. The airlift includes 10,000 pounds of medical supplies, ICRC-owned Volvo 10T trucks, and Volvo 10T trailers.
- July 21: An OFDA-funded airlift for ICRC into Nairobi is executed by DOD, through July 24. The airlift includes 21 ICRC-owned Toyota Land Cruisers and 80,000 pounds of medical consummables.
- July 21: The RPF installs a new government in Kigali, headed by President Pasteur Bizimungu, Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, and Vice President/Minister of Defense Paul Kagame.
- July 21: Administrator Atwood briefs President Clinton on the crisis in Rwanda and urgent needs for the region. President Clinton announces \$41.4 million in new assistance.

This includes \$8.2 million from DOD for logistical support; \$20.6 million for USAID/BHR/FFP to purchase and transport 30,000 MT of emergency food commodities; \$6 million for USAID/BHR/OFDA to fund private organizations for relief programs; and \$6.5 million for USAID/Rwanda to address the needs of unaccompanied children and to combat STDs and AIDS in the camps. This brings total USG assistance for the Rwanda region to \$150.2 in committed and reserved funds.

- July 21: BHR/OFDA contributes \$3 million to WFP for the purchase of CSB and vegetable oil, and for the mobilization of trucks into the region to facilitate the distribution of food commodities.
 - July 21: USAID Lloyd Feinberg returns from a two week assessment trip to Rwanda to examine the needs and current situation of unaccompanied children. He reports that there are over 200,000 unaccompanied children in the region, including 100,000 in Goma.
 - July 22: The U.N. consolidated interagency appeal is released, asking for a total of \$434 million from donors to respond to the immediate needs of the Rwandan region from July through December 1994. UNHCR also releases an appeal asking donors to address eight service packages. These packages include airport services; logistics base services; road servicing and road security; site preparation; provision of domestic fuel; sanitation facilities; water management; and management of the air head.
 - July 22: After meeting with Administrator Atwood, President Clinton announces expanded USG assistance to the Rwanda region. These measures address four out of the eight service packages requested by UNHCR: 1) establish an airlift hub point in Entebbe, Uganda to be used as a staging area for around-the-clock shipments into the Rwandan border regions; 2) expand airfield operations in Bukavu and Goma to enable the airports to operate on a 24 hour basis; 3) increase the airport's capacity to receive, transfer, and distribute relief supplies at these airports; and 4) establish a safe water supply and to distribute water to populations at risk. Clinton also announces that U.S. troops will be deployed to the region as part of a humanitarian operation to carry out these initiatives.
- The White House authorizes an additional \$100 million in DOD funding. Total U.S. assistance for the crisis now totals \$250.2 million.
- July 22: Administrator Atwood testifies before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Congressional Caucus on the crisis in Rwanda, specifically on the situation in eastern Zaire, including current requirements, USG assistance, and the expanded USG relief efforts announced by Clinton that morning. Also testifying are Michael Myers (DOD/HRA); Dawn Calabia (UNHCR); Gerard Gahima (Special Envoy of the RPF); and Lionel Rosenblatt (Refugees International).
 - July 22: The DART allocates \$676,615 to WFP for food distribution support, as part of the WFP Appeal.
 - July 22: BHR/OFDA Deputy Director Bill Garvelink is dispatched to the region to accompany a U.S. military assessment of logistical requirements in Goma.
 - July 23: The BHR/OFDA Operations Center is manned by OFDA staff throughout the

weekend to monitor the emergency situation in the Rwanda region, maintain contact with the DART for up-to-date information from the field, and to respond to issues as they emerge.

- July 23: Zairois government authorities publicly announce that the Zaire-Rwanda border is open, and 1,000 refugees cross the border to return to Rwanda. UNAMIR reports that an estimated 45,000 displaced persons in the French safe zone return to RPF-controlled territory, and 50,000 begin to return to RPF territory from Kibuye.
- July 23: OFDA Deputy Director Bill Garvelink, Colonel Layton, and General Dellaire (UNREO) begin to perform assessments in Kigali and Goma to review the humanitarian assistance programs and provide recommendations for logistical support to these regions.
- July 24: As relief supplies begin to be airlifted into Goma, aid workers in this area report that over 11,000 refugees have died since July 15 from cholera, starvation, dehydration, and exhaustion. Cholera is reported to kill an estimated 1,500 people a day.
- July 24: U.S. troops begin to arrive in Goma to lend logistical support to expanding the airport's capabilities and the distribution of relief supplies.
- July 24: 18 out of 25 scheduled aircraft arrive in Goma with equipment and humanitarian relief supplies. The first airdrops of bulk food are conducted, dropping 34,000 pounds of food to Rwandan refugees north of Goma.
- July 24: U.S. Ambassador Rawson returns to Kigali to meet with the newly formed government and to hold discussions regarding the rebuilding of Rwanda.
- July 25: DOD funds and executes an airlift of a water purification system into Goma.
- July 25: DOD funds and executes an UNICEF airlift into Goma with the following supplies: water bladders, emergency health kits, oral rehydration salts (ORS); tents; collapsible water tanks; and communication equipment.
- July 25: Unconfirmed press reports indicate that as many as 3,000 Rwandans have left Zaire to return home to Rwanda.
- July 25: Two U.S. military reverse osmosis water purification units arrive in Goma. Each has pumping capacity of 14,400 gallons per day.
- July 25: The Goma airport is now able to operate on nearly 24 hour basis, maximizing the amount of supplies that is able to be flown into the region. Trucks and forklifts are also delivered to Goma to facilitate off-loading operations at the airport and distribution of relief commodities throughout the region.
- July 25: BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton and DOD Rwanda Task Force Director Vince Kern brief approximately 20 staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the current situation in Rwanda.
- July 26: Press reports indicate that as many as 15,000-20,000 refugees have left the Goma region to return to Rwanda. However, refugees continue to flee into southern Zaire

at the rate of 2,000 per day.

- July 26: Administrator Atwood testifies before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa George Moose; DOD DAS/AF Molly Williamson; Lieutenant General Anthony Zinny; and representatives from the private sector also testify before the Subcommittee.
- July 27: Administrator Atwood, State AS/AF George Moose, and Joint Chiefs of Staff Lieutenant General John Sheehan brief House members and staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Appropriations for Operations and Defense Subcommittee; the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; and the Congressional Black Caucus. The Administrator is accompanied by OFDA Director Nan Borton and DOD Rwanda Task Force Director Vince Kern.
- July 27: The DART allocates \$594,725 to Action International Contre La Faim (AICF) for the provision of emergency medical care in the safe zone; \$201,310 to Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA) to provide emergency health care to refugees in Goma; and \$250,000 to Solidarite for logistical support to their relief programs in Gikongoro, Cyangugu, Kibuye, and Butare.
- July 28: The DART is expanded to a staff of 16 to adequately address the growing relief requirements throughout the Rwandan region. There are five staff based in Nairobi; three field officers in Kigali; two field officers in Goma; one stationed in Kabale; two in Entebbe; two in Kampala; and one in Bujumbura.
- July 28: BHR/OFDA contributes \$400,000 for a seeds multiplication project to assist in the upcoming planting season in Rwanda. UNFAO projects that at least 6,000-8,000 MT of bean seed will be needed for a successful harvest. The possibility that the planting season will fail due to the ongoing population movements throughout the region is one of the main concerns among the relief community. If crops are not planted in August and September, significant food aid could be required until at least 1995 for over one million people.
- July 28: WFP reports that 2,500 MT will have been delivered to Goma by the end of this week, one-third of which has been donated by the U.S.
- July 28: UNHCR releases new numbers of Rwandan refugee populations in Zaire, Burundi, and Tanzania, based on a recent census of these camps. In Tanzania, UNHCR now reports that there are 241,000 Rwandan refugees in the Ngara and Karagwe district, as opposed to the 460,500 previously reported. The refugee population in Zaire is estimated at 1.4 million (1 million in the Goma region and 400,000 in the Uvira plain and Kamanyola); and 353,000 in Burundi, a substantial increase from the 210,000 reported earlier. There is concern over the ongoing substantial influx of Rwandan refugees into Burundi and Tanzania, although no specific cause has been identified. UNHCR reports that Hutu refugees are continuing to flee into Burundi from the Butare region in Rwanda; and as many as 5,000-7,000 refugees per day continue to stream into Tanzania.
- July 29: Uncontaminated water continues to be a critical need in the Goma region to combat the spread of cholera. Water tankers are urgently required for water distribution. Present pumping capability (96,000 gallons/day) exceeds storage capacity (14,000 gallons/day).

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- July 29: The French begins to pull their troops out of Kibuye in the safe zone, and are now basing their operations in Cyangugu. The French operation in Kibuye will be replaced by Senegalese troops.
- July 30: BHR/OFDA Director Nan Borton departs Washington for a brief assessment of the region, accompanying Secretary of Defense William Perry. Also accompanying the mission are State/PRM Phyllis Oakley, and Julia Taft (InterAction) to represent the NGO community. The team travels to Kigali and Goma, where Secretary Perry describes the relief effort as "turning the corner."
- July 30 to 31: The OFDA Operations Center is operational from 6am to 6pm.
- July 30: President Clinton announces that he has asked Congress for an additional \$320 million in assistance for the Rwandan region.
- July 30: Medecines Sans Frontiers (MSF) reports that per every 600 cholera patients that it treats in Goma, only 20 of these are now dying from the disease. This number represents a significant improvement from earlier this week, when they reported that 200 out of every 600 patients were dying. However, this improvement is largely occurring only in those locations in the camp where MSF is in full operation. Although the number of deaths is declining, the number of cholera cases continues to increase.
- July 30: The DART reports that a CMOC (Civilian Military Operations Center) is being established in Goma to ensure coordination of humanitarian assistance.
- July 31: 200 U.S. troops begin to arrive in Kigali to assist in the humanitarian operation. The Kigali airport is opened to provide an access route for relief supplies to the region. The airport's capabilities expand to a 24 operation.

August

- Aug. 1: UNHCR is able to quadruple water delivery to refugee populations. On July 29, UNHCR distributes 500,000 liters/day; by August 1, distribution capability has reached approximately 2 million liters/day.
- Aug. 1: An OFDA chartered plane airlifts plastic sheeting, blankets, and rubbhall for UNHCR into Goma.
- Aug. 1: DOD airlifts 400 rolls of plastic sheeting to Bujumbura for CARE. The plastic sheeting is transported via land transport from Bujumbura to Bukavu by CARE.
- Aug. 1: Five suspected cases of meningitis are reported in the Goma region. UNHCR prepares for a vaccination campaign against the disease. Dystentery continues to a major concern. However, the death rate linked to cholera continues to decline in Goma. On July 29, 63 deaths were attributed to Goma, and only 25 on July 30.
- Aug. 1: The formation of the USAID Rwanda Information Center (RIC) is announced. The center will act as a clearinghouse on information related to the crisis in Rwanda.

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Aug. 2: The donor's pledging conference for the U.N. interagency consolidated appeal is held in Geneva. Nearly 60 delegations from the U.N. and other international organizations, bilateral donors, and representatives of African and other third-world governments attend the conference. The pledging session results in an additional \$137 million pledged in response to the U.N. appeal of \$434 million. Approximately \$437 million in in-kind contributions against overall needs is also pledged.

USAID Chief of Staff Richard McCall heads the U.S. delegation to the conference. McCall announces the new U.S. supplemental request of \$320 million, the provision of 1,500 U.S. troops to the region to assist the humanitarian operation, and the re-opening of Kigali airport.

Aug. 2: Mary Lange, State/PRM, arrives in Nairobi to join the DART as the refugee coordinator, assessing the needs of Rwandan and Burundian refugees and reviewing the relief operations of PRM-funded organizations throughout the region (UNHCR, IFRC, IRC, WFP).

Aug. 4: The DART contributes \$289,985 to ARC as a grant to establish emergency health care stations in Goma.

Aug. 2: DOD airlifts 10 tanker trucks into Goma for UNICEF.

Aug. 2: UNHCR releases new refugee numbers for the region: 200,000 in Burundi; 322,000 in Tanzania; 1.4 million in Zaire, and 10,500 in Uganda.

Aug. 2: USAID Administrator J. Brian Atwood, along with Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and Under Secretary of State Timothy Wirth, briefed the House and Senate leadership, in separate sessions, on the Rwanda crisis.

Aug. 3: U.S. military water pumping capacity reaches approximately 60,000 gallons per hour. There is still a need for water storage equipment.

Aug. 3: Cholera is reported in Kigali.

Aug. 4: The DART signs a grant with World Relief in the amount of \$168,298 to provide a shelter facility for unaccompanied children in the Goma region. This grant brings the DART contribution to NGOs to a total amount of \$6.2 million.

Aug. 4: USAID Administrator J. Brian Atwood and Congressman Alcee Hastings addressed a group of 350 interns with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Branches at a Congressional Intern Program lecture on the Rwanda crisis.

Aug. 5: The number of deaths attributed to cholera continues to decline. NGOs report 500 deaths/day in the region, as opposed to 1,500-2,000 per day a week ago. However, the number of dysentery cases continues to rise.

Aug. 6: DART field officer Kim Maynard begins DART operations in Kigali.

Aug. 8: OFDA Director Nan Borton accompanies Tipper Gore to the Rwanda region, including Goma and Entebbe.

- Aug. 8: The DART awards a grant to World Vision to purchase 400 MT of soap, which will be distributed throughout the Goma region by several implementing agencies.
- Aug. 8: The DART signs a grant with ADRA to operate and maintain an unaccompanied children's center in Goma. The DART has now signed fifteen grants for a total of \$6.8 million.
- Aug. 8: State/PRM DART member Mary Lange travels to Uganda for an assessment of the refugee camps in the region.
- Aug. 8 to 11: Violence breaks out in Bujumbura during a three day "ville-morte."
- Aug. 9: USAID Administrator J. Brian Atwood participated, along with House Appropriations Committee Chairman David Obey, HAC Foreign Operations Subcommittee Ranking Member Bob Livingston, and Congressional Hunger Caucus Chairman Tony Hall, in a ceremony to commemorate the signing of a grant to the United Nations Children's Fund for a Rwandan Unaccompanied Children Program.
- Aug. 10: USAID Chief of Staff Richard McCall and Acting AA/BHR Lois Richards, accompanied by BHR/FFP Jeanne Markunas and BHR/OFDA William Garvelink, briefed House Agriculture Committee Chairman Kika de la Garza and approximately seven Committee staff on the Rwanda crisis.
- Aug. 11: The U.S. military system is currently pumping and purifying over 1.5 million liters water/day, roughly 60% of the water consumed by refugees in the Goma region. Water systems provided and operated by Germany and Oxfam/U.K. are producing the difference.
- Aug. 11: Renewed volcanic activity is reported in the Goma region. One of the several volcanoes in the area spews steam and ash 5,000 meters into the air and emits a 50-foot wide lava flow. The increased activity of the volcano raises concerns that a major eruption could be imminent.
- Aug. 12: Displaced persons in the safe zone begin to flee towards Bukavu in South Kivu, Zaire, as the August 22 deadline for the French withdrawal from the region approaches. The relief community is ill-prepared to handle the influx in Bukavu, and contingency plans are formulated to keep the population within Rwanda, or steer the movement towards the Uvira plains region of Zaire if it occurs. On August 12, approximately 5,000 people flee into the Bukavu region.
- Aug. 13: A UNHCR field representative is assassinated on the property of the UNHCR compound in Kirundo. It is unclear whether the UNHCR representative was targeted because of his investigation of a mass grave of over 100 Rwandan Hutus found in the Kirundi province, or if the target was a communal administrator of Kirundo province who was dining with the UNHCR representative. Following the incident, UNHCR has stopped its operations in Kirundo province. MSF/France has also reduced its operations in the region.
- Aug. 14: In the Goma region, a transport truck, allegedly driven by FAR forces, drives past the U.S. military base camp at the Goma airport and fires about 10 rounds at the camp. It is unclear whether the shots were fired intentionally at the camp or meant

as a show of force.

- Aug. 16: An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 refugees. The relief community begins to make contingency plans in preparation of a mass exodus out of the safe zone into the Bukavu region.
- Aug. 18: USAID Chief of Staff Richard McCall, along with Under Secretary of State Timothy Wirth, Assistant Secretary of State George Moose, Ambassador David Rawson, and OFDA Director Nan Borton, briefed Members and staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the humanitarian crisis in Rwanda.
- Aug. 18: A CDC expatriate staff in Goma is ambushed by Zairois soldiers on his way home, but manages to escape without incident. In the past week, relief workers have been directly threatened in the Goma region by ex-FAR soldiers with hand grenades and machetes during food and non-food distributions.
- Aug. 19: A team of USGS volcanologists arrive in the Goma region to assess the risks posed by the volcanoes and the implications for possible evacuations, especially for the Kibumba and Mugunga camps.
- Aug. 19: There is a total of 1,530 UNAMIR troops in the safe zone from Ghana, Senegal, Chad, Congo, Mauritania, and Ethiopia. There are still reports indicating that the Rwandans do not feel that the UNAMIR forces provide the strength of security that the French did.
- Aug. : DART/Bujumbura field officer is relocated to Gikongoro on a temporary basis to assist in contingency planning to discourage displaced persons in the area from fleeing, and to monitor population movements from the safe zone towards Zaire.
- Aug. 20: Total water production capability (U.S., German, and Oxfam) remains at 1.5 million gallons/day. The amount produced/distributed was 863,950. A DART/UNHCR water assessment has been scheduled in the region for August 22.
- Aug. 20: Displaced persons continue to flee from the safe zone towards Bukavu in advance of the French departure from the region. The NGO community implements Phase II of its contingency plan, and four displaced persons camps are established in the Cyangugu prefecture to encourage displaced persons to stay in Rwanda. Zairois authorities close the border between Bukavu and Rwanda. Approximately 50,000 people remain in the surrounding hills, waiting for the border to re-open.
- Aug. 21: The USGS volcanologists report that the volcanoes in the Goma region do not pose an imminent threat, and lava flows and eruption are not likely.
- Aug. 21: The French-led Operation Turquoise completes its mission and finishes its pullout from the safe zone. UNAMIR troops were previously deployed into the safe zone region and are now on hand to replace the French operation.
- Aug. 22: DART/Goma field officers and UNHCR representatives conduct an assessment of the water systems operating in the Goma region. They conclude that the water requirements of the population are being met by the water system currently operating on the ground. The DART cites the onset of the rainy season, cooler weather, and the availability of natural water resources for bathing and washing

as part of the reason why the refugee population does not require the international standard of 15/liters/person/day.

- Aug. 22: The U.S. military transfers its heavy equipment to UNHCR in preparation for its withdrawal from the region. The heavy equipment will be used to prepare urgently needed sites for the population, and the water tankering equipment will allow for the maintenance of current water production and distribution capacity.
- Aug. 24: The USGS team of volcanologists releases its preliminary findings of its assessments of the two volcanoes in the Goma region. It reports that there is no evidence of an immediate, short-term volcanic threat to the Goma area over the next few months which will threaten the relief effort infrastructure or the refugees. However, there is still a present danger of carbon dioxide poisoning in low-lying areas near and within present and proposed refugee camps. The longer term threat posed by the volcanoes to the Goma area remains very real.
- Aug. : The JTF conducts a survey of the electrical system in Kigali, concluding that an estimated 90 percent of the distribution grid is intact and suitable for limited operation.
- Aug. 25: The U.S. military withdrawal from the Goma region is completed.
- Aug. 25: The refugee numbers in Tanzania are increasing with an influx of 2,000 refugees coming in from Rwanda per day. Since July 29, the refugee population in Tanzania has increased from 387,200 to 418,000.